

NEWS OF THE DAY.

To show the very age and body of the Times.

Throughout the day at Rochester yesterday there was constant danger of a conflict between the soldiers guarding the jail (in which is confined the colored man charged with committing an outrage upon a little girl) and the mob, but fortunately the peace was preserved, and last night partial quiet was restored. The jail is still surrounded with troops, and cannon are planted to sweep the approaches in case of an attack.

The City Hall in New York is in a state of siege, and the aldermanic chamber is guarded by the police. The city library is locked up. The mayor's office is guarded by bolts. These preparations are to prevent Alderman Conant, who styles himself the acting mayor, from making an effort to occupy the official chair. Mr. Hall is not at his office, but is understood to be indifferent to the action of the old board of aldermen.

In the trial of Mrs. Wharton at Annapolis yesterday, Professor Reese was subjected to a most thorough and exhaustive cross-examination. After he left the stand at quarter past one o'clock, Dr. Edward Warren, of Baltimore, was sworn and was partially examined. He testified emphatically and decidedly that Gen. Ketchum, in his opinion, died from cerebral symptoms.

The trigate Congress has sailed for Havana, there to remain until further orders. It is said that other vessels will go to the Cuban coast, and the commanders will be ordered to give special protection to such Americans as incurred the displeasure of the Spanish volunteers.

Gov. George's message states the total debt of the State of Pennsylvania at near \$29,000,000. Deducting the sinking fund and cash in the treasury, the balance provided for is \$18,100,000; the amount paid off during the last five years averaging \$1,744,867 yearly.

Ten of those arrested in Spartanburg county, S. C., charged with Ku-Kluxism pleaded guilty yesterday in the United States Court at Columbia.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The floor of the court room at Killybegh, in Leitrim, Ireland, yesterday gave way while a trial was in progress. The room was crowded at the time, and three hundred persons were precipitated a distance of thirty or forty feet. The number killed is unknown. Some thirty are badly injured, most of them fatally.

Gambetta is evidently the popular leader among the exiled people of the south of France. A hearty but tumultuous welcome was recently given him in Marseilles, and when the municipal authorities ordered the dispersal of the crowd he showed good sense by advising them to obey.

The German residents in London are signing a petition to Prince Bismarck, urging him to demand of the United States apology and indemnity for supplies furnished by American citizens to the French Government of National Defence during the late war with Germany.

The committee of the French Assembly, to whom the subject was referred, have made a report approving the project of a steam ferry across the Straits of Dover between the towns of Dover and Calais.

The London morning journals remark that yesterday the business transacted at the Stock Exchange exceeded in amount that of any day within the last forty-six years.

Piedmont & Potomac Railroad.

The meeting of parties interested in the building of the Piedmont and Potomac Railroad held in Aldie, Loudoun county, on Wednesday, December 27th, was very largely attended.

The meeting was organized by appointing B. F. Carter, esq., President, Messrs. Thos. Glascock, J. Armstrong Carter, Vice-President, and Alfred L. B. Zerega and J. F. Brawner, Secretaries.

The Secretary read letters from the Hon. H. D. Cook, Gov. of the District of Columbia, the Hon. Elliot M. Braxton, member of Congress, and various other parties living in the District, in which they all expressed great interest in the road and their regret at not being able to present at the meeting.

The address of the committee to the friends of the P. & P. Railroad was then read by Mr. Isaac D. Budd. Mr. Budd was called upon for a history of the P. & P. R., from the complete history of the P. & P. R., from the day the charter was first drawn up to the present time. Some of them then learnt how near the charter came to being squelched in the Senate committee of the Legislature in '70.

Mr. J. Armstrong Carter, in a very lucid and forcible manner, demonstrated to the meeting the absolute necessity for a railroad, to the whole section of country that the P. & P. R. R. contemplates passing through. Also how the farmers along the line could subscribe to the capital stock of the road in money, land, and material, even when they had no money, from the fact that the building of the railroad would necessarily bring money into their pockets at once.

Addresses were delivered by Messrs. Thos. Glascock, Burr P. Noland, Dr. Pugh, of Fairfax, Lorrain Chancellor and others, all in favor of the road. And after considerable discussion of the P. & P. R. R. project.

Resolutions were adopted unanimously by the meeting calling upon our representatives in Richmond to guard our interests and see that no changes are made in the present charter of the Piedmont and Potomac Railroad.

The following resolutions were then offered by Mr. Burr P. Noland; they were more than seconded and then carried without one dissenting vote:

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Loudoun, view with great pleasure the increased attention which is being directed to the Piedmont & Potomac Railroad, and consider it as the route best adapted to develop that productive and magnificent country lying under the Blue Ridge in this and the counties of Fauquier and Rappahannock.

Resolved, That as far as we are able we will contribute by subscriptions in cash, land, right of way, land and material, to the construction of this Railroad, and invite the capital of the country to be interested in it, pledging the utmost liberality in our dealings with the said Company.

Resolved, That while this meeting is opposed to any change in the present Charter of the Piedmont & Potomac Railroad, it is of the opinion that the route from the Aqueduct Bridge to Anandale, and thence along the old line of the Loudoun Branch Railroad to Aldie, is the cheapest and best route for the road.

It was then resolved and carried, that a committee consisting of Messrs. Burr P. Noland, Isaac D. Budd, Dr. Geo. A. Quinby and Alfred L. B. Zerega attend the meeting of subscribers to the P. & P. Railroad, to be held at Rosslyn on Thursday, January 4th.—*Loudoun Mirror.*

A dispatch from Woodstock by the Virginia Telegraph line says:—A lady, about sixty years of age, was seriously, if not fatally, injured by the east-bound passenger train, near Timberville, on the Manassas railroad, yesterday.

The Shenandoah County Bank, at Woodstock, has been organized by the election of Moses Walton president and a full board of directors.

From Richmond.

(Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.)
RICHMOND, Jan. 3.—But little of real interest was done in either branch of the Legislature to-day; indeed, neither branch is in a condition to consummate business, there being but a comparatively slim attendance of members, many from a distance not having returned, and several that were present, having obtained "leaves of absence," and, notwithstanding the great cry for "retrenchment," there is certainly, so far, but little "reform." The public debt question was incidentally touched upon in both Houses to-day.

In the Senate a bill to provide for the payment of the interest, being the unfinished business, was taken up, and the question being on the adoption of the substitute offered by Mr. Fitzpatrick, repealing the Funding Bill and paying 4 per cent. per annum upon the original bonds, the whole subject was laid on the table, and made the order of the day for Friday.

During the discussion Messrs. Fitzpatrick and Quisenberry declared that they would not vote for an appropriation to pay interest until the Funding bill was undone.

Mr. Connally explained that he was in favor of an immediate payment of interest.

Mr. Nowlin preferred to await the action of the House on the Governor's veto.

Mr. Thomas wanted the bill reported by the Finance Committee passed, which does not recognize the financial wisdom or constitutionality of the Funding bill, and pays 4 per cent. on the unfunded debt and 6 per cent. on the funded.

Mr. Handley was in favor of the payment of interest as soon as the Funding bill was repealed, but would not make this condition a sine qua non.

Mr. Pridemore's position was quite similar to that of Mr. Handley's.

The House after a rather warm debate made the Governor's message the order of the day for to-morrow (Thursday).

During the debate Mr. Kelly moved that the Message be made the special order of the day for to-morrow, (Thursday) at 1 o'clock. Mr. Daniel offered an amendment that Monday next be substituted for to-morrow. His amendment was accepted.

Mr. O'Fallon opposed the amendment, and asserted that friends of the Funding bill were resorting to the same tactics they did when the original resolution was first offered. He said while the matter was being postponed, the funding of the debt was going on and it was evidently the object of the friends of the bill to procrastinate in order to fund the whole debt.

He hoped the amendment would be voted down. He wanted the Governor's veto put under foot.

Mr. Daniel, of Richmond, had no tactics. He did not like to hear members talking about putting the Governor under anybody's feet. His message was an able and statesmanlike document, and he meant to sustain it with all his energy. He hoped that instead of putting it under their feet, they would give the question a fair and impartial consideration. He did not think the procrastination reflected much credit upon the House.

Mr. Head, of Loudoun, voted for the resolution in question, and there was no man who opposed the funding bill more strenuously than he did, but he wanted the question postponed in order that the Governor's views might be well considered. He was elected by a constituency opposed to all rings and cliques, and he didn't want to hear talk about tactics.

Mr. Brooke, of Fauquier, would like to agree with Mr. Daniel, but to delay the question was to destroy the necessity for further consideration of the question. A longer delay would enable holders of bonds to fund them, then there would no longer exist a necessity for any consideration of the question. Arguments will be made pro and con, and he wanted them to commence at once.

The amendment of Mr. Daniel being lost, the question recurring on the original resolution was adopted.

The bill continuing the payment of interest to incorporated colleges, &c., with Senate amendment, came up on its passage, and was passed by a unanimous vote.

Mr. Kelley moved a reconsideration of the vote just taken, and raised the point that the bill was in direct conflict with the first section of the funding act, which provides that interest shall not be paid on the State debt except as therein provided.

Mr. Daniel thought this point well taken, and was rather surprised that it had not been observed before.

Mr. Smith, of Nelson, thought the motion to reconsider should prevail, and that the bill should be postponed until the Funding bill was disposed of.

Mr. Brooke opposed the motion to reconsider. If the bill does repeal the first section pro tanto of the Funding act, it was only what was right. That section had repudiated in it.

Mr. Hill said that the bill had been prepared by one of the most learned circuit judges in the State, and this question was carefully considered. It had been unanimously reported by the committees of the two Houses and unanimously passed. He hoped the motion to reconsider would be voted down.

Mr. Kelly was a warm friend of the bill, but a solemn sense of duty demanded that he should face this question.

Mr. Dencaie argued that the proposition that interest cannot be paid on any unfunded debt is open repudiation. He was against reconsidering.

Mr. Sutherland was for reconsidering the vote. He did not see how this bill could be passed without conflicting with the funding act. He said those in favor of repealing the fund should repeal it in whole and not by amendment, and then go to work on something else.

Mr. Pogue hoped the motion would not pass. The payment of interest to the institutions of learning had always been held to be an exceptional case. If the bill does repeal the first section of the Funding act it does not repeal the remainder. He hoped the Funding act would not be drawn into the consideration of every measure.

Mr. CLOPTON was in favor of reconsidering. Mr. Brooke said there was no power in the last Legislature to bind the present Legislature not to pay creditors whose bonds were not funded.

Mr. Hill said that the last Legislature, after passing the Funding act, passed a bill similar in character to this.

Mr. O'Fallon should vote to reconsider for the reason that the State, in his opinion, was not able to pay interest at all. All creditors should be placed on the same footing.

Mr. Sutherland said that, if necessary, he was in favor of repealing the constitutional provision so much of the Funding act as prohibits payment of interest to the colleges, and of letting them have their money.

The pending question being called, the motion to reconsider was lost—yeas 21, nays 70.

In the Senate, to-day, a resolution of enquiry was introduced, as to what further legislation is necessary to prevent fishing and hunting in the waters and marshes of the York, Rappahannock, and Potomac rivers and their tributaries by non-residents, and also the taking of oysters, clams, terrapins, fish and wild game from these waters.

Bills were reported to incorporate the Potomac Land and Improvement company, and to reorganize the charter of the Charlottesville woolen mills, and to legalize all acts done in pursuance thereof.

The House joint resolution fixing to-morrow as the day for the election of a judge of the county of Clarke was amended by inserting Saturday.

The Senate bill to amend section 10 of chapter 199 of the code of 1860, concerning crimes and punishments was amended by striking out

"ten years imprisonment" as the maximum punishment and in lieu thereof "eighteen years."

The Senate bill extending the time for correcting the assessment of lands throughout the commonwealth until the 1st of May was ordered to be engrossed.

Among the resolutions of inquiry adopted were the following:—Into the expediency of amending the 8th section of an act fixing the salaries of the Judges, so as to make the salaries of the county and corporation judges payable out of the treasuries of their respective counties and corporations; amending the laws so as to make each county and corporation pay the expenses of the administration of criminal justice within its limits; as to amending the public school law so as to require the distribution of the school fund among the several counties and cities of the State in proportion to the amount of State revenue paid by each respectively, and not in proportion to the school population, as is now provided; as to making the compensation of the members of the General Assembly at a fixed sum instead of per diem; as to amending the act to district the State for county judges, so as to attach the county of Clarke to some other county having more than 8,000 inhabitants.

In the House of Delegates, bills were passed providing for payment of interest to colleges and other seminaries of learning in the State, with Senate amendment; to amend section 1 of an act in relation to the protection of religious meetings and the preservation of order at the meetings; authorizing the sale of the Front Royal Turnpike; and authorizing the Seaboard and Roanoke company to acquire an interest in connecting railroads.

A number of bills were ordered to be engrossed.

A bill was reported in relation to the disposition of the interest of the State in the James River and Kanawha Company.

Among the bills &c., introduced were the following, bill to simplify declarations in actions against insurance companies; bill to amend the act in regard to abandoned turpicks; resolution as to the expediency of providing that property shall not be sold under a distress warrant unless by the judgment of a court, or of a justice of the peace; memorial of G. Toehman, European State Agent of Immigration, asking an appropriation to return to him \$2,750.25, which he expended in promoting immigration to Virginia, and to allow him compensation for past services; bill to secure equal rights to all in public conveyances, and bill to prevent punishment by stripes.

A steamship two hundred and sixty feet long passed, without difficulty, through the Dulles Gap canal yesterday. Small vessels have frequently passed, though the canal before, but this is the first large one. The distance between Richmond and City Point, by this new route, is shortened about eight miles. It will be remembered that this canal was cut by order of Gen. Butler, during the war, in order to avoid a head in the James River.

Bishop McGill still lingers, but his condition is such that his death is hourly expected. Q.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE.—The establishment of the German Empire dates from the 18th of January, 1871, and it is consequently the youngest of the great powers on earth.

The German Empire is a confederation of twenty-five States. It comprises four Kingdoms (Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony and Wurtemberg), six Grand-Duchies, five Duchies, seven Principalities and three Republics. The latter, which are usually called the Free Cities, are Lubbeck, Bremen and Hamburg. Besides these, Alsace and Lorraine, the newly-acquired territories, are direct dependencies of the German Empire, and are administered by a Governor.

The German Empire is inhabited by forty millions of people. With the exception of about 1,500,000 of Poles in Eastern Prussia, 100,000 Danes in Northern Schleswig and about 200,000 French in Alsace and Lorraine, the population consists entirely of Germans. By far the largest State is Prussia, which has a population of 24,000,000; next comes Bavaria with 4,800,000; Saxony with 2,400,000; and Wurtemberg with 1,800,000. The aggregate population of the other twenty States is about 5,500,000. The population of Alsace and Lorraine, according to the French census of 1866, is nearly 1,500,000.

The German Empire has 3,916 geographical square miles; its area is consequently considerably smaller than that of European Russia, which has 100,285 square miles, and it is also smaller than the Austrian Empire, which embraces 10,780 square miles, and it is only a little larger than France (5,538 square miles), but considerably larger than Great Britain and Ireland (5,732 square miles), and Italy with Rome (5,766 square miles). With regard to population, European Russia, with nearly 70,000,000 of people, exceeds the German Empire, but the latter outranks all the other European States with regard to the number of inhabitants.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.—In the Criminal Court yesterday a plea pro, was entered in the case of William F. Kidwell, convicted in the Police Court on the 24th of November, on the charge of having registered and voted at the last election under the name of James Ralph. Kidwell was sentenced by the Police Court to imprisonment for six months, and his counsel moved an appeal to the Criminal Court, the accused being in the meantime released on bail.

Capt. J. M. Davenport, formerly a clerk in the Third Auditor's office, who recently pleaded guilty of an assault with intent to kill by shooting O. S. B. Wall, a colored Justice of the Peace, has been pardoned by the President, the principal ground for the pardon being that at the time of the commission of the offense Davenport was supposed not to be in full possession of his faculties.

Yesterday a man presented at a savings bank in this city five U. S. Bonds, of the denomination of \$1,000 each, for sale, which the clerk recognized as a part of twenty-five thousand dollars stolen in December last from the house of a gentleman residing at the corner of Liberty street and Broadway, New York, and which had been extensively advertised. Detectives were called, and the man, who gave his name as Horace Crisp, was arrested. He asserts that he purchased the bonds in New York, and offers to return with the officers to that city and establish his good character.

Three cases of small-pox have been reported here, including a colored man on board the United States steamer Tallapoosa.

Kately tried for killing his wife, was found guilty but recommended to mercy by the jury.

A TEMPERANCE LEAP.—A reliable gentleman of Bath county has giving the following account of a tremendous leap, which probably has no parallel, and deserves publication:

Early in October last, Gabriel Ross, residing near the Bath Alum Springs, who was formerly well known as a township officer, had an attack of brain fever. During the absence of his father, who had gone for a physician, young Ross imagined an enemy of his father's had come to burn the house. He immediately left the house, ascended a hill near at hand, and contrived by dexterous climbing to get on top of a cliff fronting the Cow Pasture river. He then scrambled along, attempting to gain a point where he could view the house. Imagining the fancied enemy had discovered him, and was in pursuit, he sprang off the precipice—which was fifty-four feet and some inches in height—clear of all obstructions. He was found some hours afterwards by his mother, who heard him shouting, and was conveyed to the house on a litter. Dr. Bryan being at hand, pronounced his case hopeless. Care and good nursing, however, were blessed with good results, and, to wonderful to say, Mr. Ross is so far recovered as to be able to walk about.—*Rich. Dis.*

Death of Col. Brent.

[From the Richmond Enquirer.]
The intelligence telegraphed from Alexandria of the sudden death of Col. George W. Brent will be received with deep sorrow, not only in Virginia, but throughout the entire South. We have not the materials at hand now to furnish a sketch of his career, but he was a most excellent gentleman and a tried and true soldier.

During the war Col. Brent was the chief and working Adjutant-General on the staff of the successive commanders of the Western army, or army of the Tennessee, beginning with Beauregard, and ending with Johnston. At Shiloh he first proved his soldierly qualities in that position and won the admiration of the army. The post of Adjutant-General is the most responsible and arduous, at all times, in an army. His duties are laborious and thankless in camp, and in battle expose him constantly to danger and death. It is the post of work and of peril, if not of honor; and it is rarely the case that these executive officers receive the credit which is their due, or reap the laurels they win, and which are too often won by others less worthy. Indeed, it is not unfrequently happens that to their good management and gallantry the victory whose honors their chief forever wears is due. They are usually hard working, deep-thinking, brave, devoted, self-sacrificing, and uncomplaining men, who deserve well of their country, but who seldom receive their country's thanks. George W. Brent was one of those modest and unassuming workers in the "Lost Cause," whose worth was better known to his general and his soldiers than to the public. He was what is called a soldier among soldiers—known to them as such, and honored by them—in contradistinction to your mere carpet warriors—the knights of the saloons—the admirals of the ladies—the heroes made to order by the newspaper correspondents.

The soldiers of that army, which began its glorious but unfortunate career at Shiloh, and ended it at Bentonville, will always hold in kind remembrance the name of George W. Brent; and each will patte now, as he reads this announcement, to drop a tear of regret over his now-made grave.

As a lawyer he ranked with the first in the State.

YOUNG MR. TWEED.—Richard M. Tweed, Jr. (Tweed's son) was subjected to a rigid examination on the 30th ult., in the New York Supreme Court, on his proposition to be one of the bondsmen for his father. He said the total value of his real estate was about \$1,584,000. He owned none of this property before last August. He had received it all from his father and mother, partly for a consideration and partly for "love and affection." Had no understanding with his father that the conveyance of this property was to enable him to become bail—in fact there was no understanding at all between him and his father on the subject. He went on to say, further, that a large proportion of this real estate was given to him with an idea that it would be turned over to his mother. It was recorded on the 25th of October. When the deeds were given to him the father said, "Here, Richard, this is to make you a rich man." His father was lessee of the Metropolitan Hotel, and had advanced the money to fix it up. Should his father ask him to give back all this property he said he would use his judgment in complying. A recess was then taken until Wednesday.

COKE TO GRIFF.—It will be recollected that a negro named Washington Fannuley had Mr. Croxon, of Tappanhook, arrested and carried before United States Commissioner Tukey, at Bowling Green, on the charge that Mr. Croxon had ordered him (Fannuley) to move off his land because he had voted the Radical ticket at the November election in Essex county. Fannuley was tried ten days ago, in the County Court of Essex, under an indictment for perjury, found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$500 and be imprisoned in the county jail for twelve months. We learn that it was proved on the trial that Mr. Croxon did not own or control the land on which Fannuley lived, and indeed had never spoken to him about voting, so when he made complaint under oath before the U. S. Commissioner, and had Mr. Croxon arrested on the charge of violating the fifth section of the enforcement act, he wilfully committed perjury, and the jury could not do otherwise than find him guilty.—*Fitchburg Herald.*

SURVIVORSHIP CASE.—An interesting case in regard to survivorship has recently arisen in Connecticut. A man and his only daughter were drowned at the same time at East Haven, and the complex question has to be decided which of the two died first. If the man died first, his property would have passed to the daughter, and thence to her heir, who is her mother, but who has been divorced from her father. If the daughter died first, then the property goes to a half sister of the father. Several other suits have arisen out of this accident, which was caused by the breaking down of a public causeway. A similar question of survivorship was raised many years ago in the case of the drowning of a man and his wife by the wreck of a steamer running to Charleston. The rule appears to be settled, that in these disasters the presumption is that males survive the hardships longer than females, and adults than minors.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—The South, a newspaper published in New York, publishes a letter from A. L. Plough, Esq., containing the following suggestion:

"That the Southern States shall have a grand Material and Industrial Exhibition, to be exclusively for the benefit of the South, in the City of New York, to bring to the test her material, manufacturing, agricultural and scientific wealth and resources. The exhibition will therefore consist of all productions raised, and all articles made, within the Southern States exclusively."

The writer thinks that such an exhibition will have a tendency to bring the interest and the business relations of the people of the North and South more together, and to create a new channel to all kinds of trade.

FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS.—What these are in fine parts of the old world is shown by the fact that the fire department at Florence, Italy, according to a letter from the sculptor, Hiram Powers, consists of ten men, three equipped with pipes, four with buckets, and three with small brass fire extinguishers. Very little occasion is found for the services of these ten firemen, as all the floors and ceilings of the houses in Florence are protected with brick tiles. In Mr. Powers' house there are no joists, and a room twenty feet square has an arched ceiling of tiles which was laid by four men in four days. These floors covered with tiles, it is stated, are no colder than wood, and can be as easily carpeted. Mr. Powers recommends the introduction of Italian bricklayers into the United States to instruct our builders in this description of work.

DEATH OF A NATIVE AFRICAN.—On Friday last an old colored woman, known as "Aunt Jane Thomas," died in the Germantown (Pa.) Poor House. She was supposed to be one hundred and six years old, and was brought in her early youth. She was one of the few surviving slaves owned under the now long extinct slave code of Pennsylvania. She went from the South about thirty years ago, and has lived in Germantown ever since. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has resided in the Poor House for several years past. Her death was caused by old age, and was unattended by pain or disease.

LODGOON COUNTY.—[From the Loudoun Mirror.]—The numerous friends of Mr. John Janney, not only in this county, but throughout Virginia, will be pained to hear of his continued serious illness.

The Osburn Hotel is once more open, and ready for the accommodation of the public—Mr. Josb Osburn, Proprietor. The House has been well furnished throughout.

The largest hog of the season was slaughtered recently by Mr. Geo. M. Woods, of lower Loudoun—it weighed eight hundred and twenty-one pounds.

The President was to leave Washington to-day for Philadelphia, to remain till Monday next, during which time he will be the guest of the city officials. It has been the President's intention to visit Philadelphia earlier in the holiday recess, but he has not been able to do so till now.

The ship Osprey, of Boston, has been traced by the Treasury records to the coast of Australia. It was by this vessel, it will be remembered, that the claimant of the Tichborne estate asserts he was rescued from shipwreck on coast of Brazil in the summer of 1854, and taken to Melbourne.

IN A FIX.—Mr. Riddleberger, of Shenandoah, member of the House of Delegates, being a printer and the publisher of one of the Valley papers, asked for and obtained a leave of absence until Monday next, because his foreman left without due notice.—*State Journal.*

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Alexandria, Va., Post-office, January 4, 1871.

Persons calling for letters will say they are advertised and give the date of the list. If not called for within thirty days, they will be sent to the dead letter office.

Appleby, Mrs. Sarah, 2 Johnson, Mrs. Susan Armstrong, Samuels Jones, Wm T. Brown, Thomas Jones, Chas M. — Barnett, S H Knott, Miss Jennie Baldon, T R Miller, Capt Thomas Barnett, Arthur McLaughlin, John Bradford, Miss J E Keator, Mrs Mary Z Brine, Mrs Susan McDaniel, Wm M Bowers, Mrs Samuel Mills, Robert Colonge, Mrs John C Miller, Yancy, col Cole & Gilpin, Nichols, Sydney Crankham, Robert O'Connell, Timothy Clark, Mrs Alice Parker, Mrs Maria Christenson, Valdemar Patton, H W Cole, Robert Pelton, Mrs Mary Coleman, Miss Rosa 2 Parker, John B P Colvin, Robert Panton, John F Cosby, Wm B Parker, Abraham Deane, Mrs Potter, Levi Downey, Michael M Parker, Lucinda Douglas, Wm G Ross, Mrs Mary E Dean, John Rodgers, Joseph Evans, Miss Mary Ross, Mrs Mary Frances Furr or Furr, Mrs Minna Keator, Watson Fant, Mrs Mary Spriggs, Mrs Mary 2 Gray, John Stern, Dr D H Green, Mrs Mary A Spriggs, Miss Addie Gill, Fielding Stunman, Mrs Maggie Henderson, J F Titus, Mrs Catharine Houser, G P Thompson, Mrs Annie E Hill, Miss Josephine Taylor, Mrs Matilda Hinson, L Wilson, Maria Harris, Mrs Amelia A Williams, Maria Hess, Charles Williams, Mrs Maria Higgins, Mary Walker, Mrs E P Bell, Miss Sarah Williams, Walter, col Hares, Donna Wilkins John Hoberling, James Westwood, Rev Dr H Ingalls, James Williams, Judge W Jordan, A Williams, Mr, col Jackson, Albert Williams, Mr, col Jackson, Mrs Mary A Williams, Mrs Mary 2 Jones, Mrs Mary Williams, Martha Jackson, Philip Washington, Wm Johnson, Mrs Rebecca Wilbur, L

jan 4-11 N. P. TRIST, P. M.

COMMERCIAL.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET, Jan. 4.—Receipts of Wheat are very light, and all the samples offered were taken at quotations; sales of 12 bushels white at 152 for good, and 87 of red at 145, 148 and 170 for strictly prime and choice lots. Corn is unchanged; offerings of 87 bushels mixed; sales at 65, 66 and 67. Oats are at an advance; offerings of 100 bushels, with sales at 56 and 57. Rye is quiet; small sales at 92.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA, JAN. 4. 1. SUN ROSE..... 7 1/2 2. MOON RISES..... 0 25 3. SUN SETS..... 4 51

ARRIVED.
Steamship George H. Stout, Georgetown, to M. Eldridge & Co.

DEPARTED.
December 31st, 1871, at the Methodist Protestant Parsonage, by Rev. B. F. Benson, E. M. JAS. M. TRISLAW to Miss MARY E. HATTON, all of Alexandria.

DIED.
In Piscataway District, Prince Georges co., Md., on the 26th of December, GEORGE H. HUNTER, Esq., aged 91 years. The deceased was universally esteemed for his kind and benevolent disposition and honesty of purpose.

TRUSTEES' SALE.—Under authority of a deed of trust from Joseph M. Wood and wife, dated May 28, 1868, duly recorded in Fairfax county, Virginia, at public auction, on the premises, at 12 o'clock m., of WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of February, 1872 ONE HUNDRED 70-100 ACRES OF LAND in said county, part of the original "Little Hill" tract, bounded on the north by the Potomac river, on the south edge of the turnpike; thence on the north side of said turnpike, on Charles Ballenger's line, and running with his line S. 66° 40' W., 18 ch, 40 links, to a stake in Henderson's line, on the south edge of the turnpike; thence with Henderson S. 19° 37' E. 32 ch, to a stake, corner to Henderson, Moore and Snowden, at the intersection of the ditched line with Snowden's line S. 81° E. ch. 95 links to a stake, corner to Gibbs; thence with his land N. 19° 37' W. 57 ch, 30 links to the first corner. Containing 70-100 acres. Terms cash. G. W. RAMSAY, Auctioneer.

TAKEN UP ADRIET—A large YAWL BOAT, sharp at each end, painted white around the top, was picked up in the river, opposite town, last Sunday. The owner can have it by proving property, and paying charges and expenses. Apply to

JOHN WILLIAMS, or HENRY WASHINGTON.

FOR RENT.—A two-story BRICK STORE HOUSE at the corner of Prince and Pitt streets. For particulars apply to

JOHN A. DIXON, No. 7 Washington st.

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